

REBUILDING & BECOMING MORE RESILIENT

LESSONS FROM TWO YEARS OF WORKING
TOGETHER IN CENTRAL SULAWESI



Published by:

CWS/Indonesia

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September 28, 2020

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Please refer to this publication as follows:

Das S. (September 2020): "Rebuilding & Becoming More Resilient—Lessons from Two Years of Working Together in Central Sulawesi", Church World Service, 36 pages, Jakarta, Indonesia

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBDRR	Community Based Disaster Risk Reduction
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CFM	Complaint and Feedback Mechanism
CHP	Community Health Professional
CLTS	Community-Led Total Sanitation
CWS	Church World Service
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
ERT	Emergency Response Team
FCM	Feedback and Complaint Mechanism
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IRRT	Initial Rapid Response Team
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
NFI	Non-Food Item
PM	Project Manager
SOO	Senior Operations Officer
SPO	Senior Program Officer

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INTRODUCTION

On September 28, 2018, a 7.5-magnitude earthquake hit the Minahasa Peninsula of Central Sulawesi, Indonesia, at 18:02 local time. Its epicenter was only 70 km north of the provincial capital, Palu. The earthquake triggered tsunamis, the worst of which was 7 meters high; caused landslides in mountainous areas; and was followed by land liquefaction¹ that was reported to be the largest the world had ever experienced.²

The series of disasters killed at least 5,356 people.

Another 667 remain missing.³ More than 10,000 people were injured, nearly half of whom suffered severe injuries. About 70,000 houses were reported damaged and more than 211,000 people were displaced. The incident's intensity and resulting damage made it the deadliest natural disaster to hit Indonesia since the 2006 Yogyakarta earthquake, which left more than 5,700 people dead.



¹ Soil liquefaction occurs when a saturated or partially saturated soil substantially loses strength and stiffness in response to an applied stress such as shaking during an earthquake or other sudden change in stress condition, in which material that is ordinarily a solid behaves like a liquid.

² Wikipedia: 2018 Sulawesi earthquake and tsunami.

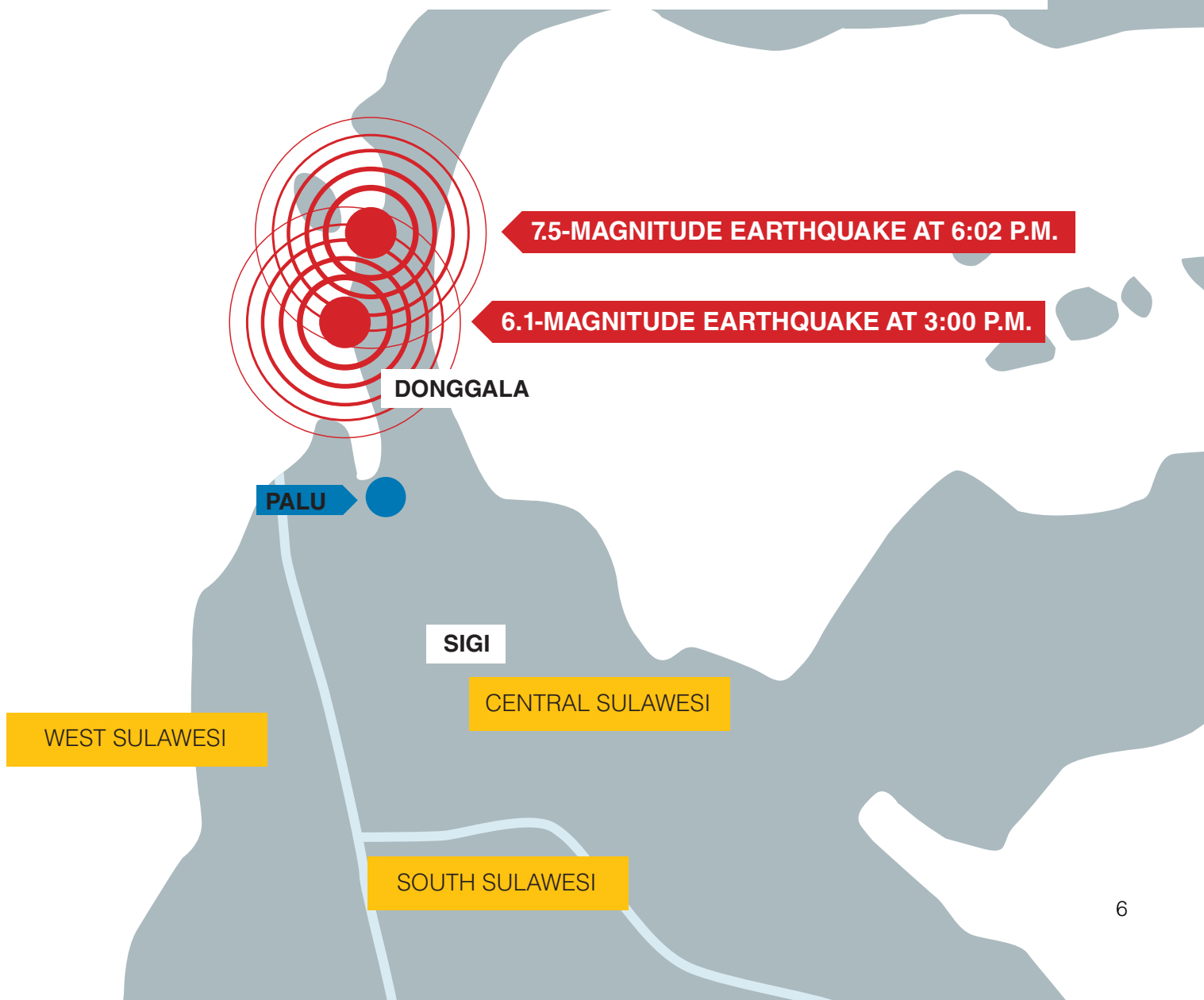
³ Church World Service, February 2019, "Central Sulawesi Earthquake & Tsunami Situation Report" (no. 8); Jakarta, Indonesia.

National and international organizations responded in various ways to help the survivors of this complex disaster. Thanks to their own strong resilience and cooperation, most people affected by the disaster have created new daily routines and ways of living after two years.

The CWS Indonesia team has joined communities to respond since the start of the disaster. The team is still working from its Palu office to help communities as they continue building resilience against natural disasters. Based on its long experience and expertise in the field, CWS has designed each part of our response together with families and community leaders based on the needs they prioritized.

In coordination with other humanitarian responders – government, non-government, UN and community organizations – CWS focused their response in 23 villages of Sigi and Donggala districts, about 2 hours north of Palu. They worked in partnership with two local organizations: DANGAU and INANTA.

This report looks back to CWS's two-year journey in Central Sulawesi, reflecting on all aspects of our work with communities, and by doing so hopes to preserve the invaluable lessons learned from this response.



THE FIRST 10 DAYS

SEPTEMBER 28	The earthquake struck, soon followed by tsunamis, landslides and liquefaction.
SEPTEMBER 29	The CWS team was on standby to act if needed.
SEPTEMBER 30	CWS decided to respond. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Indonesian government welcomed international assistance. CWS coordinated with the Ministry of Social Affairs to respond. CWS developed the Initial Rapid Response Team from among program and ops staff who are a <i>de facto</i> Emergency Response Team.
OCTOBER 1	The CWS team deployed. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Senior Operations Officer, Program Manager as Team Leader, and Program Officer met in Makassar in South Sulawesi. A Senior Program Officer was hired in Palu.
OCTOBER 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The team started to coordinate logistics from Makassar. The Senior Program Officer organized a rapid assessment in Palu and liaised with the Team Leader.
OCTOBER 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Senior Operations Officer started the procurement process for non-food items such as tarpaulins, mats, Jerry cans and blankets in Makassar. The Program Manager and Program Officer arrived in Palu. CWS staff coordinated with local government for CWS initial response. CWS named a local civil society partner, DANGAU. The team refined its response plan and set up an office in Palu.
OCTOBER 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water trucking and distribution began. DANGAU team members joined CWS staff to expand our reach. A truck full of essential non-food items left Makassar.
OCTOBER 6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Senior Operations Officer arrived in Palu with the truck. The Finance and Logistics Officer arrived in Palu. Water distribution continued.
OCTOBER 8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Program Director, who leads all CWS development and humanitarian work in Indonesia, arrived in Palu. Distribution of non-food items begins for those prioritized as most severely affected and vulnerable.

Table 1. Overview of actions during the first 10 days after the earthquake.

IMMEDIATE RESPONSE

CWS was one of the first organizations to reach the affected areas of the earthquake. The team's quick and efficient action was possible because of years of accumulated knowledge and experience. To anchor its team, CWS had three staff with extensive local knowledge and field experience as emergency responders. One of these was an engineer who had led several emergency responses in the past. As cited in the timeline above, it was decided on September 30, 2018 that he would be Team Leader. He arrived in Palu on October 3 and facilitated the first round of clean, safe water distribution possible right away.

Another reason CWS fast action was possible links to an earlier response to a 2012 Central Sulawesi earthquake. One team member from the 2012 response

was still living in the area, and CWS was fortunate to rehire him as a Senior Program Officer (as cited in the table above). His own house was damaged by the earthquake, but that did not stop him from going to the hardest hit areas around Palu to start the rapid assessment. Also, his house became the CWS office for the first few days until a full office was rented.

During the first three months of the response, CWS distributed the most essential things people need to survive a disaster. Support continued for as long as needed, and this varied from village to village.

For all support, elderly and disabled persons, and those otherwise vulnerable, were always prioritized.



WATER DISTRIBUTION

CWS started distributing clean water to the survivors on October 4. They started with 30,000 liters of clean water daily in three locations in Sigi and Palu. By the beginning of November, CWS was trucking 80,000 liters of water to 16 sites, reaching 6,000 people every day.

“After any disaster, the first thing the survivors need is water—to drink, to clean, to [bathe]. There is also psychological and cultural importance of water that is often underestimated. We did not waste any time in assessing where this need was greatest. I arrived in Palu on October 3, but I started planning the moment I was given the responsibility to lead the CWS team. I kept constant touch by phone with our Senior Program Officer. Through quick action and cooperation from all, we were able to distribute clean water within 20 hours after my own arrival in Palu.”

Harun Tambing, Program Manager and Team Leader

CWS secured the water they distributed from the government's water filtration plant, which they opened to CWS and the Indonesian Red Cross immediately because government trucks were not enough to reach all families affected by the disaster. CWS collaborated with the provincial government for monthly water quality testing to be sure it the water was treated with chlorine in line with Sphere standards. At first, families did not like the smell of chlorination; but they understood its importance after joining hygiene education activities

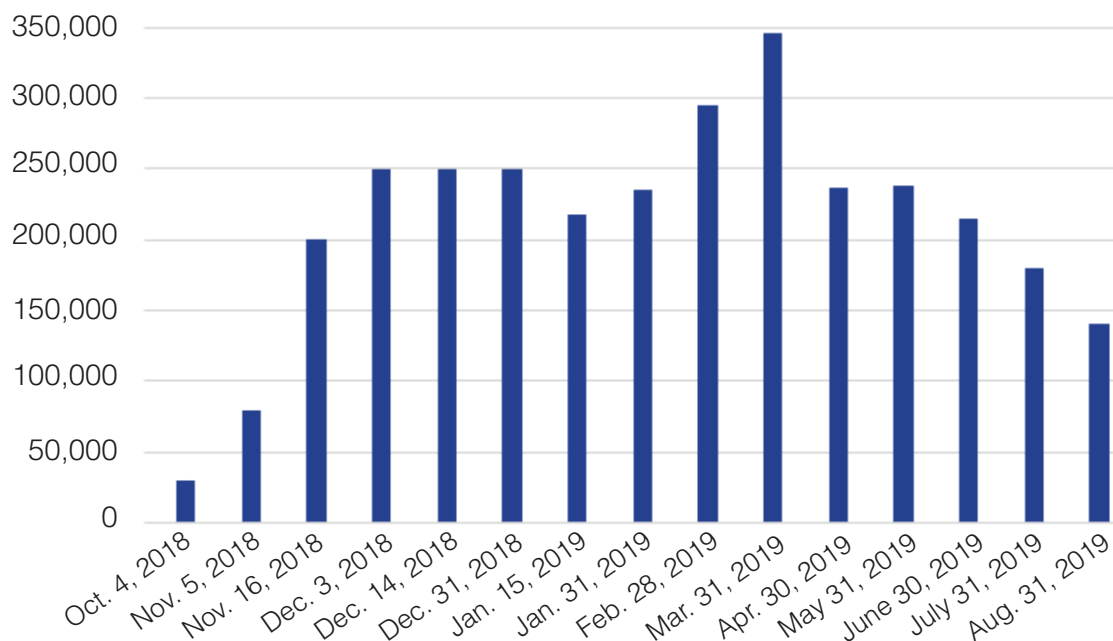
Water distribution helped CWS team members better understand people's needs because it gave them a chance to talk to affected people every day. It also helped CWS earn people's trust which is very important for an effective and appreciated response. Since some families were depending on river water or other unclean sources immediately after the disaster, they were really grateful when a regular source of clean water was available within the first week of their displacement.



Also, as part of CWS immediate response, a hotline was opened to ensure that community representatives could reach CWS at any time if there was an area where more water was needed. The hotline number was displayed on all CWS trucks for everyone to see and use for text messages or WhatsApp. Additionally, community leaders and families were welcome to visit CWS and partner staff at their offices anytime.

CWS coordinated closely with other organizations that also distributed water – to avoid overlapping their service areas and ensure that no area was left behind. To maintain this coordination, organizations met daily to share updates. A Field Officer visited each water distribution point daily to monitor CWS efforts and, with support from community representatives, manage the water point coordination. In addition, after each day's distributions, all truck drivers came to the CWS office to report and check with each other and response team members in case there were problems or service gaps to address.

Daily Water Distribution (in Liters) Until August 2019



Water distribution continued for a year, with peak activity in March 2019, when 345,000 liters of water was delivered daily to 76 locations by 16 tanker to reach about 20,000 people in nearly 4,400 families. From April 2019 forward, distribution was scaled down as many people had started leaving emergency encampments to go back to their villages to start their recovery.

VOICES FROM THE FIELD:
Watch [Armand's story](#) or [Rafia's story](#).



SHELTER AND HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES

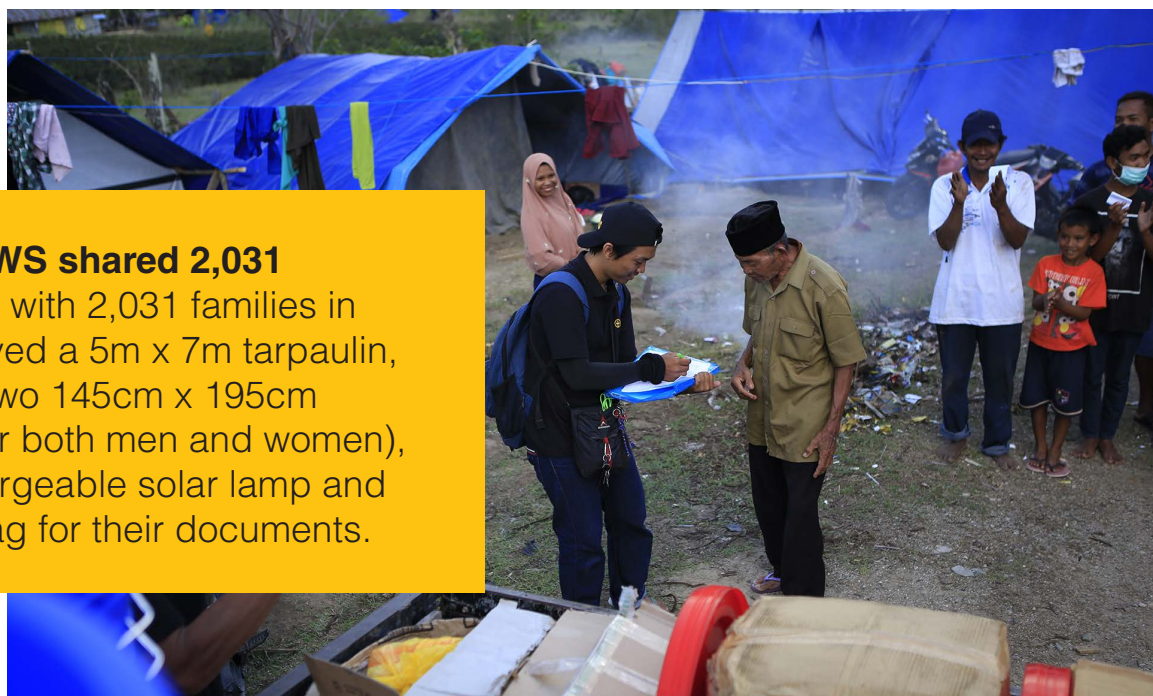
According to the initial assessments, about 15,000 families needed immediate emergency shelter and household items. Separately, it was clear that most would need longer term relocation assistance. These families' houses were destroyed, and the land around their homes became dangerous and unstable. After a rapid need assessment (October 1 and 2) the CWS team started to buy emergency shelter and household items in Makassar. After a just five days, the distribution of inventoried, quality-checked shelter materials and household items started (October 8).

By the end of December 2018, CWS had distributed 2,100 tarpaulins, 1,911 blankets and 1,148 sleeping mats in one district. The next month, 858 more tarps, 195 family tents, 6,000 mats, 2,760 mosquito nets, 5,671 solar lamps and 4,373 jerry cans were shared with families in two districts.



As mentioned, some families started going back to their villages in large numbers towards the end of 2018. Unfortunately, many of them did not have the means to rebuild or repair their houses. So, the tarps and household items from many organizations, including CWS, helped them create some privacy and a bit of protection from the weather in what remained of their homes. Since there were still needs for help securing homes as makeshift shelters, CWS decided to respond with items assembled as shelter kits.

Through July 2019, CWS shared 2,031 additional shelter kits with 2,031 families in Sigi. Each family received a 5m x 7m tarpaulin, a plastic ground mat, two 145cm x 195cm blankets, 2 sarongs (for both men and women), a portable 2-in-1 rechargeable solar lamp and one sealable plastic bag for their documents.



Two weeks after each distribution of goods and materials, CWS staff checked to help ensure tents were set up effectively. Informal monitoring was done, too, during water distribution, to ensure that CWS-supplied materials were being used safely. Additionally, during monitoring visits, staff let families know they could call CWS anytime if there were any defects or shortage in materials. As with water, there was hotline number to call. In this case, it was printed on the kits.

In all its support for families affected by the Central Sulawesi disaster, CWS was appreciated for staff availability and openness to respond to feedback,⁴ including concerns and complaints, about all aspects of the response.

⁴ Worldwide, through the Sphere initiative, the humanitarian response community has standards for humanitarian action and promotes quality and accountability. A “feedback and complaints mechanism” is a key part of this.

SANITATION AND HYGIENE

Ensuring sanitation and hygiene is always a challenge after disasters that displace a large number of people. CWS has learned through experience exactly what essential hygiene supplies are needed, and a detailed needs assessment is not required for these. So, the first supply of sanitation and hygiene items was procured with the emergency shelter and household items. These were inventoried and shared with families within a week of the disaster's strike.

Initially, CWS distributed 300 hygiene kits to 300 families in Sigi district, reaching 1,242 people. Each kit contained soap, shampoo, toothpaste/brushes, a nail clipper and comb, and detergent. Additionally, fifty 20-diaper packs and fifty 10-sanitary napkin packs were given to families with menstruating girls and women and/or infants in two villages. As with water distribution, CWS always coordinated with

other organizations that were also distributing hygiene kits in the affected areas.

Since sanitation and hygiene is an ongoing need, CWS responded in stages over time. After the first two weeks of October, an additional 431 hygiene kits were distributed in November and December.

In January CWS received new sanitation and hygiene support funds for another 1,500 hygiene kits. With this new support, the kits were supplied with more items, and shared with families, as prioritized by staff and community leaders, in ongoing assessments.

Like the shelter kits, hygiene kits had the CWS hotline number printed on them in case recipients needed to contact the office for any kind of help regarding the items.

CWS has learned through experience that sharing hygiene kits alone does not ensure that key hygiene behaviors are practiced. So, before the kits were given to families, hygiene education sessions were led by CWS and community volunteers to remind people of the importance of frequent washing hands, brushing teeth and keeping fingernails short to ensure household and community health.







COMMUNAL TOILETS

According to a rapid need assessment done immediately after the disaster, an estimated 92,000 people in 359 places did not have access to sanitary latrines or toilets. CWS staff understood the seriousness of this situation and acted with urgency to build two four-stall communal toilets in encampments.

By the end of December 2018, 14 four-stall communal toilets were complete, 10 in Sigi and four in Donggala. Two more were under construction, and nine more locations were being assessed to build more toilets.



By March 2019, despite construction supply limitations, and some coordination and waste management challenges, CWS helped build 25 four-stall communal toilets. After this CWS did not build communal toilets. Rather, the team helped people build family toilets at their original homes and at new transitional shelters (small homes).

RECOVERY

The emergency response phase in Central Sulawesi ended in April 2019.⁵ Families had been returning to their villages gradually since December 2018. Those whose houses had relatively light damage were the first to move back. With time, others followed. Restoring original water supply systems was prioritized. Instead of more tents and tarps for makeshift shelter, reconstruction materials were needed. Instead of communal toilets families wanted toilets at their homes. As always and with community partners, CWS acted to respond to these changing priorities as quickly and as efficiently as possible.



⁵ Source: [Website of the Global Shelter Cluster \(Indonesia\)](#) Source in Bahasa Indonesia [here](#).

WATER SUPPLY

As mentioned, water distribution scaled down after April 2019 and ended in September 2019. To help communities restore pre-disaster water systems, CWS started supporting construction of gravity-fed piped water systems and boreholes in May 2019. Seven boreholes in four villages are supplying 227 families (815 people) with clean water. Gravity-fed piped water systems were built in four more villages. As a result, another 1,059 families (3,870 people) could have safe water. Yet another borehole was completed in May 2020 for five families.

By December 2019, seven boreholes in four villages were built, giving 815 people in 227 families access to safe water.



The communities where CWS was active with recovery support now manage the boreholes and the gravity-fed systems through Water Management Committees, whose members are responsible to operate and maintain the infrastructure, and to collect agreed user fees to do so.





TRANSITIONAL SHELTERS

CWS started planning to build Transitional Shelters⁶ in December 2018. As noted, many people had started going back to their villages by this time. In fact, most ended up living nearby or inside some part of their partially damaged houses. They did so in spite of the risk of injuries from further wall collapse or ground shifts. Many were using the tarps they received from CWS to add shelter. But, as these materials started wearing out, protection against the weather was lost.

So, in January 2019, CWS started helping families build small transitional homes. By the end of the project, 428 families from nine villages had new homes.

The process to prioritize families was fully participatory of families, community leaders and local government colleagues.

Briefings and workshop sessions were held so families and workers would learn together about design and construction details. In Sigi, CWS procured the materials and supervised the construction. In Donggala, families received conditional cash transfers⁷ to buy materials and then to build with periodic supervision from CWS team members. According to an endline survey, both ways of support were satisfactory to families. For CWS, the cash transfers proved to be a fast, effective and efficient way to support and engage families.

“We decided to help families build [what we call] transitional shelters in Central Sulawesi if they had lost their homes and until they can rebuild permanent housing. This relatively new terminology arose to fill a conceptual gap in past disaster response, which focused on emergency shelters such as tarps and tents. However, since rebuilding permanent housing after a disaster usually takes years, displaced people ended up living in dilapidated emergency shelters for long time periods. Transitional shelter aims to fill the gap between emergency shelter and permanent housing. In its fullest sense, transitional shelter seeks to help families regain permanent housing and minimize displacement.”

Andi Juanda, CWS Program Development Manager

⁶ According to the Sphere Handbook, 2018, Transitional Shelters are “Rapid shelters designed from materials and techniques that are designed to transition into more permanent structures. The shelter should be upgradeable, reusable, resaleable or moveable from temporary sites to permanent locations.” Not to be confused with Temporary Shelters: “Short-term shelter solutions, which are intended to be removed once the next stage of shelter solution is offered. Usually these are constructed with limited costs.”

⁷ Conditional Cash Transfer program give money to households on the condition that they comply with certain pre-defined requirements (source: Wikipedia), in this case, completion of construction up to certain stages. The CCT of CWS was run as follows: Beneficiary selection -> 1st transfer of cash -> Confirmation of progress -> Transfer of remaining cash -> Confirmation of progress



The design of the transitional shelters was done by architects and engineers to ensure durable safety based on the views and requests expressed during Focus Group Discussions. The most common request was for segregation of living and sleeping spaces. Living in an emergency shelter for a month or two is one thing but living in such a space for three or more years is quite another. People said they needed privacy, and they wanted it at the cost of other comforts.

In Donggala, where shelters were built by families with materials they bought with project-provided cash, people could build to suit family needs and preferences as long as designs and technical specifications met safe building requirements. In Sigi, where CWS bought the same materials for all families, the new homes all look quite similar.

Construction Materials

The designs for CWS transitional shelters called for the general use of light steel. It's easy to build with and makes the buildings strong and earthquake resilient. Over time it became apparent that this decision had other upsides, too. Many construction companies and vendors working in Central Sulawesi use light steel. Since families learned to use steel while building their own homes, many of them found employment at other construction sites. This ensured them a much needed regular income for the time being.

However, there is one village in Sigi where families used coconut wood for the structure, even though it is not as strong as light steel and cannot be reused. Still, since countless trees that had fallen during the disaster needed to be cleared, it was decided to reuse them. So, CWS agreed to help families work safely with these readily available building materials.



“When it comes to building, context is always important. In previous CWS disaster responses, we helped families build permanent houses to follow Government orders. They were built with wood, bricks and concrete for some permanence in Aceh and Nias in 2005, then only with bamboo poles and bamboo mats (for the walls) in Yogyakarta the following year, because they were only going to be used for a short time. We have also built with wood and bamboo, for example after the Mentawai earthquake in 2010, where people were familiar and comfortable with these building materials. In Central Sulawesi, the risk of further disasters added by the uncertainty of government assistance for permanent housing, required that shelters to be durable.”

Michael Koeniger, CWS Country Representative

CWS helped families build 428 transitional homes by the end of December 2019.



The shelters CWS helped families build have a reputation for being strong and accommodating. An endline survey showed the psychological impact of finally being able to sleep under a safe roof again was very important to families after months of insecurity and fear.



VOICES FROM THE FIELD:

[A silver lining to the dark cloud of last fall's Central Sulawesi earthquake](#)

TOILETS

As mentioned previously, CWS built 25 communal toilets during the first six months after the disaster. When building transitional shelters started, the absence of safe, sanitary toilets could not be ignored. Understandably, most people used all their resources to repair and rebuild their houses, leaving toilet repair or replacement for the future.

According to a September 2019 survey, 46% of the respondents who did not have a family toilet were using communal or neighbors' toilets; 33% used rivers or ponds to relieve themselves, 21% used open fields or shrubs, and 1% simply dug a hole.



Given this dangerous hygiene situation, CWS decided to help families improve this aspect of the living situations for long-term health and wellbeing. From August 2019, helping families build safe, sanitary, customized toilets was a priority for CWS. Using best practices to engage and prioritize families, along with lesson learned from recent shelter construction, the CWS / Indonesia team and partners engaged families to build toilets that met their needs. Eventually 388 families from 18 villages in Donggala and Sigi benefited from this initiative.

Key lessons taken from earlier shelter work led CWS to use 100% conditional cash transfers, which were efficiently processed through the Post Office. Additionally, village Work Groups helped maintain balanced progress among all participating families.

Some construction materials, including prefabricated ones, were procured locally by families, which not only saved transportation cost, but helped the local economy. Other materials, like sand, river stone and gravel, were sourced from families who had them. Once they had their materials, families joined their respective working group, supervised by CWS and partners staff to help ensure accountability and support.

Before the construction began, skilled labors were joined by participating family

representatives so families could understand and monitor the work at their homes. Key to these workshops was the fact that everyone had the opportunity to learn about Sphere standards and Indonesian requirements and standards as well.

About 17% of families made modifications – increased room dimension, including higher ceilings, and added other features like a permanent water tank, sink or shower, inside the toilet room. Some families wanted Western (raised seat) toilets, while the others preferred traditional Asian (squat) toilets. All modifications were done with supervision from skilled staff. Although the start of the COVID19 crisis affected construction in terms of materials and skilled labor availability, all the toilets were completed by the end of July 2020.



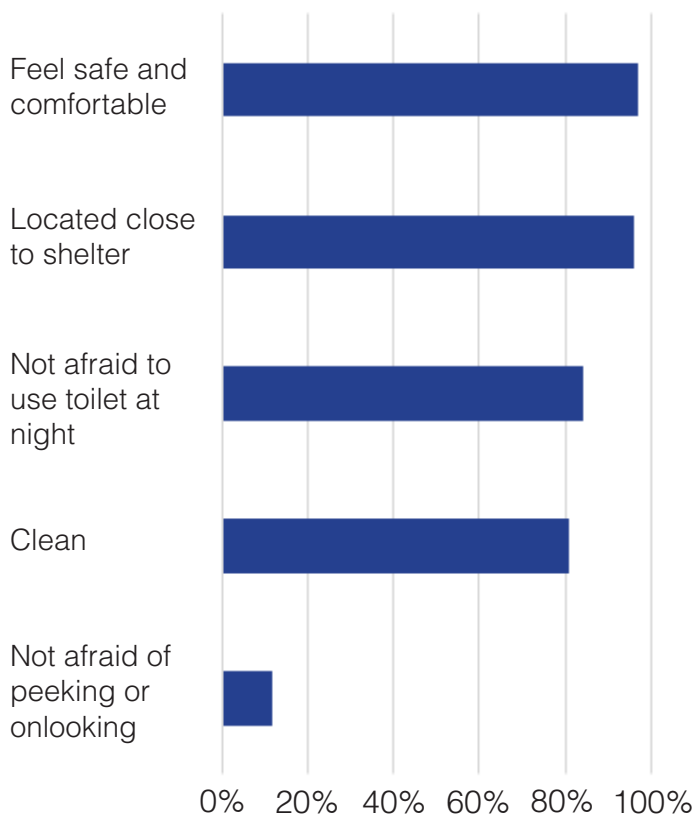
According an endline survey, all toilets built by families with CWS and local partners earned 95% satisfaction ratings. The 5% were dissatisfied because of lack of adequate clean water supply.

Of the 338 toilets built, seven were designed for people with disabilities.



They included additional features such as ramps and handrails.

Participant Views About the Family Toilets Built by CWS



HYGIENE AWARENESS

In February 2019, 29 volunteer Community Health Promoters, seven local health center staff and four partner NGO staff joined a four-day CWS-supported behavior change communication workshop in support of hygiene promotion. During the workshop, the volunteers wrote a Community-led Total Sanitation⁸ engagement plan, and they started to share information in prioritized villages in March 2019. Later, in Sigi district, 38 CWS-supported Promoters led participatory information-sharing meetings in 38 encampments to promote hygiene and sanitation. In Donggala district, 24 Promoters joined CWS colleagues in September 2019 to form hygiene and sanitation groups. Each Promoter recruited at least 15 community members and, together, they hosted monthly hygiene and sanitation info-sharing meetings that included question and answer time to support optimum learning and understanding.

1,761 women and 744 men joined teaching-learning sessions for sanitation and hygiene by the end of September 2019.

By June 2020, 65 female and 5 male Promoters had led hygiene and sanitation education activities in 19 villages in both districts. They had recruited 632 community members, who continue to host monthly teaching-learning meetings focused on better understanding of hygiene and sanitation, health and wellbeing and, when there is interest, other topics of common interest.



VOICES FROM THE FIELD:
[Women in Central Sulawesi Keep Organizing as Change Agents for Improved Hygiene and Never Stop Learning](#)

⁸ [Community-Led Total Sanitation: The CLTS approach](#)

LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION

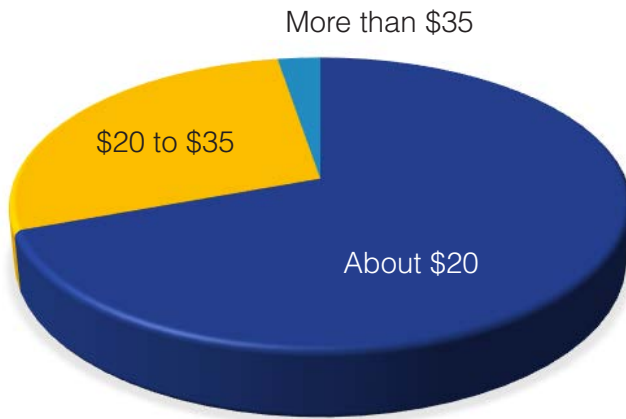
Thousands of people lost their livelihood after the earthquake, tsunami and resulting land liquefaction. The land deterioration complicated livelihoods recovery as it made people's land dangerous and unusable for any purpose. Farming land in particular was lost to liquefaction. Boats were washed away or destroyed partially or completely by the tsunami, leaving fishermen with no source of income and, as such, no way to repair their boats or buy new ones. Many people started to work as day laborers at reconstruction sites, but that did not ensure enough stable income.

In October 2019, CWS started working with partners to support people to create new ways of earning a living. The key activity was to give conditional cash transfers so people could start new small businesses. As of August 2020, 265 women and 129 men benefited from this program and have successfully started their businesses (Table 2).

Livelihood Activity	Male	Female	Total
Brown Sugar Making	17	1	18
Chicken Farming	0	4	4
Coconut Oil Making	4	60	64
Drying Fish	2	2	4
Farming	61	7	68
Fishing	37	3	40
Food Stall Business	1	121	122
Kiosk Business	7	64	71
Hair Salon Business	0	1	1
Tailoring Business	0	2	2
TOTAL	129	265	394

Table 2: List of business activities and number of participants for each activity under the Livelihood Restoration project

Increase in Income (in USD) Reported By Participants



An end-line survey showed 63.4% of respondents with a monthly income increase of roughly \$20. For 25.6%, the amount was between \$21 and \$35, and 2.4% reported an increase of more than \$35.

One woman benefiting greatly from the cash grant and her own initiative is Nurmita from Lende Tovea village (right in picture). Nurmita restarted her cake-selling business with the money she received. Now she can pay her 6 and 7-year-olds' school fees. She also puts aside some money monthly for family emergencies like being affected by another natural disaster.

VOICES FROM THE FIELD:

[Back in Business](#)



MOVING ON



COMMUNITY-BASED DISASTER RISK REDUCTION

A key activity of the CWS Central Sulawesi response was that they have supported two Donggala district villages in to become resilient against disasters. To facilitate community resilience in the Palu area, CWS hired six facilitators, who learned from experienced CWS staff, about how to lead community-based disaster risk management activities. Since they started mobilizing in early 2020, both villages have convened a Disaster Resilient Village Forum comprising local government and community members. Together they have started disaster risk assessments and, with CWS recovery support, they have mapped the risks they face. Now they have an agreed basis for future action planning and forward motion, starting with becoming Indonesian government designated Disaster Resilient Village⁹ by September 2020.

⁹ Disaster Resilient Village is a model which is codified in BNPB regulation No. 1/2012. A disaster resilient village is defined as one with independent ability to adapt and face the threat of disaster and recover quickly from the adverse impact of the disaster.

DREAM²

Two years after the deadly September 28, 2018 disasters, CWS is starting an initiative called Disaster Resilience through Enhanced Adaptive Measures, Phase 2--or DREAM². It is a replication of a successful disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation effort in South Sulawesi that aims to help families increase their resilience to future disasters even as they continue recovering from 2018's impact. The program integrates disaster risk reduction and climate change adaptation into village development planning. DREAM² is designed to help people grow their knowledge and skills for risk avoidance and mitigation, and also to build resilience in responding to challenges, including natural disasters. DREAM² will also support building sustainable protocols and systems for preparedness, resilience, response and recovery for both civil society and the local government.





RESILIENCE AGAINST COVID-19

The COVID-19 crisis has posed challenges in 2020 recovery activities because of travel and gathering restrictions. But, the challenges have been met, and, while postponing some final recovery activities, CWS has used the time to work with government health partners and community members to prevent the spread of COVID-19. The team accomplished this primarily through hygiene promotion support, including printing and sharing educational materials, leading public education and sharing of correct information about the virus.



SUMMARY

Many people affected by the September 2018 Central Sulawesi disasters are recovering well from the damage and devastation. However, nearly 10,000 people are still living in tents or makeshift shelters waiting for land and some help to build a home. Most of these people still do not have access to clean water or sanitary toilets. Among those who do have somewhat permanent shelter, many still do not have regular income from dignified, safe work.

Unfortunately, Central Sulawesi often has extreme weather conditions, which increases these 10,000-plus people's vulnerability. The area is also considered to be in great seismic risk, and the possibility of another disaster of similar intensity cannot be denied. The COVID-19 pandemic has complicated the situation further, as noted. There is still a lot that needs to be done. Accordingly, CWS promises to continue to do its part with high standards of quality and accountability as donor funds permit further engagement.

As mentioned in the introduction, this report was written to document what worked well and what can be done better. The author and the CWS / Indonesia team trust it will be useful to other development and humanitarian organizations in Indonesia, especially their ACT Alliance partners.



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CWS acknowledges the generous support of all of its partners in this response with deep gratitude.



CWS would also like to thank its local partners in Central Sulawesi.





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